

ABSTRAK

Surili merupakan salah satu hewan yang terancam keberadaanya. Hal ini dapat diakibatkan oleh berkurangnya habitat dan perburuan liar. Kawasan Cagar Alam Situ Patengan termasuk kawasan yang dihuni oleh primata, salah satunya adalah Surili. Habitat yang mulai berubah karena adanya aktivitas manusia di kawasan wisata yang berdampingan dengan Kawasan Cagar Alam, dikhawatirkan akan berdampak pada aktivitas harian Surili. Penelitian dilakukan untuk mengetahui aktivitas harian Surili di Situ Patengan. Objek yang diamati adalah satu individu yaitu ketua kelompok Surili. Aktivitas harian Surili yang diamati yaitu *grooming*, lokomosi, istirahat, makan, defekasi, urinasi, sosial, dan bersuara. Aktivitas harian Surili dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode *ad libitum*, *scan sampling*, dan *focal animal sampling*. Pencatatan data aktivitas harian dilakukan setiap interval waktu lima menit, mulai pukul 06.00 – 18.00 WIB yang dilakukan selama 30 hari. Hasil pengamatan menunjukkan bahwa persentase dari aktivitas *grooming* 8,58 %, lokomosi 32,02 %, istirahat 37,24 %, makan 16,01 %, defekasi 0,87 %, urinasi 0,79 %, sosial 1,61, dan bersuara 2,88 %. Aktivitas istirahat memiliki persentase paling tinggi dan aktivitas urinasi memiliki persentase paling rendah.

Kata kunci: aktivitas harian, Surili (*Presbytis comata*), *ad libitum*, *scan sampling*, *focal animal sampling*



ABSTRACT

Surili is one of animal that its existence has threatened. This can be caused by habitat loss and poaching. Situ Patengan Nature Reserve including the area inhabited by primates, one of which is Surili. Habitat began to change because of human activity in the tourist area adjacent to the Nature Reserve area, is feared to have an impact on daily activities of Surili. The study was conducted to determine the daily activities Surili at Situ Patengan. The object being observed is the individual that is the group leader of Surili. Daily activities of Surili were observed grooming, locomotion, resting, eating, defecation, urination, social, and voice. Methods by using ad libitum, scan sampling and focal animal sampling. Data was recording the daily activities carried out each time interval of five minutes, starting at 6:00 a.m. to 6:00 pm conducted over 30 days. The results showed that the percentage 8,85 % of activity grooming, locomotion 32,02 %, rest 37,24 %, eating 16,01%, 0,87 % defecation, urination 0,79 %, 1,61 social, and voiced 2,88 %. Rest activity have the highest percentage and urinary activity have the lowest percentage.

Keywords: daily activities, Surili (*Presbytis comata*), ad libitum, scan sampling, focal animal sampling

